



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Report from Tampico—Increase in malarial diseases and in number of anopheles mosquitoes.

Assistant Surgeon McClintic reports, September 19, as follows:

Week ended September 17, 1904. Five vessels fumigated and certified, as follows: British steamship *Chancellor*, for Galveston, September 12; German steamship *Cheruskia*, for New Orleans, September 14; Austrian steamship *Lucia*, for Galveston, September 14; Norwegian steamship *Egda*, for Baltimore, September 15, and Norwegian steamship *Iris*, for Galveston, September 17.

The mortuary report for the 2 weeks ended September 17 shows a total of 45 deaths from all causes, which is a death rate of 58 per 1,000 (estimating the population at about 20,000).

Of the 45 deaths, 3 were due to paludism, 7 to pernicious fever, and 8 to intermittent fever, which is a total of 18 deaths attributed to malaria. This is a large increase over previous reports, and may be considered as the natural result of the great number of anopheles mosquitoes that have infested the town for the past few months.

The result of the work of this mosquito is more apparent among the laborers of the Mexican Central Railroad in Doña Cecilia, as it is found in the laborers' barracks in great numbers, and, consequently, a large proportion of the inhabitants are suffering with malarial fever. The anopheles albipes is practically the only mosquito found there, which leaves no doubt that it is the principal agent of conveyance of malaria in this instance. No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Report from Veracruz—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lumsden reports, September 14, as follows:

During the week ended September 10, 1904, six vessels bound for United States ports were inspected and granted bills of health.

During the week there were recorded in the city of Veracruz 37 deaths (59.2 per 1,000, annual death rate) from all causes, including 3 from pernicious fever, 1 from malarial cachexia, 8 from diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract, and 10 from tuberculosis.

Two new cases of yellow fever were reported on September 9. Both cases occurred among the occupants of San Juan d'Ulloa fortress. This fortress continues to furnish all the cases of yellow fever reported in this port and vicinity.

The rains during the past two weeks have been lighter and much less frequent than at any time since the beginning of the rainy season, and the weather has been much warmer. There has been recently an apparent increase in the number of mosquitoes, especially of *Anopheles albipes* Theobald. *Stegomyia fasciata* continues fairly abundant, but the number is apparently no larger than it was during the greater part of the summer.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Reilley reports as follows: Week ended September 10, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; no

deaths. Prevailing diseases, malarial fever and tuberculosis; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 7	Alabama	20	6	1	0
10	Nicaragua	19	0	0	0

Number of aliens for the week, 4.

PANAMA.

Report from Colon—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, September 14, as follows:

During the week ended September 10, 1904, the following vessels have cleared for ports in the United States and have been granted bills of health: Norwegian steamship *Harald* for New Orleans, via Limon, September 5, with 22 crew and no passengers; British steamship *Barbadian* for New Orleans, via Jamaica and Mexican ports, September 7, with 45 crew and 51 passengers; British steamship *Cape Comino* for Philadelphia, September 7, with 24 crew and no passengers; American steamship *Finance* for New York, September 7, with 63 crew and 89 passengers; Norwegian steamship *Beacon* for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, September 8, with 25 crew and no passengers; British steamship *Viscaina* for a port in the United States, via Daiquiri, Cuba, September 10, with 22 crew and no passengers.

Mortality—Improved sanitary conditions.

The sanitary conditions of Colon begin to show some improvement.

There have been 3 deaths during the period from September 1 to 12, as follows: 1 Jamaican, age 63, from fever; 1 Chinaman, age 68, from fever; 1 Panaman, age 10 months, from fever.

The cleaning of lots and streets and the drainage of the many collections of water have had a good effect, the number of mosquitoes being considerably diminished.

The old hospital formerly operated by the French Canal Company and for years used as a charity hospital will to-day be transferred to the sanitary department of the Isthmian Canal Commission. This will give the sanitary officials a better control of the situation.

Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended September 15, 1904. Present officially estimated population not obtainable; number of deaths, 2; prevailing diseases, malarial fevers; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.